

**Portage Glacier
Chugach Mtns
Spring 1976**



Pathogen Diversity in the Arctic Arena: Implications for Ecosystem Sustainability and Human Health Under Accelerating Change

Arctic Biodiversity Congress/ Trondheim, Norway 2 December 2014

Organizers:

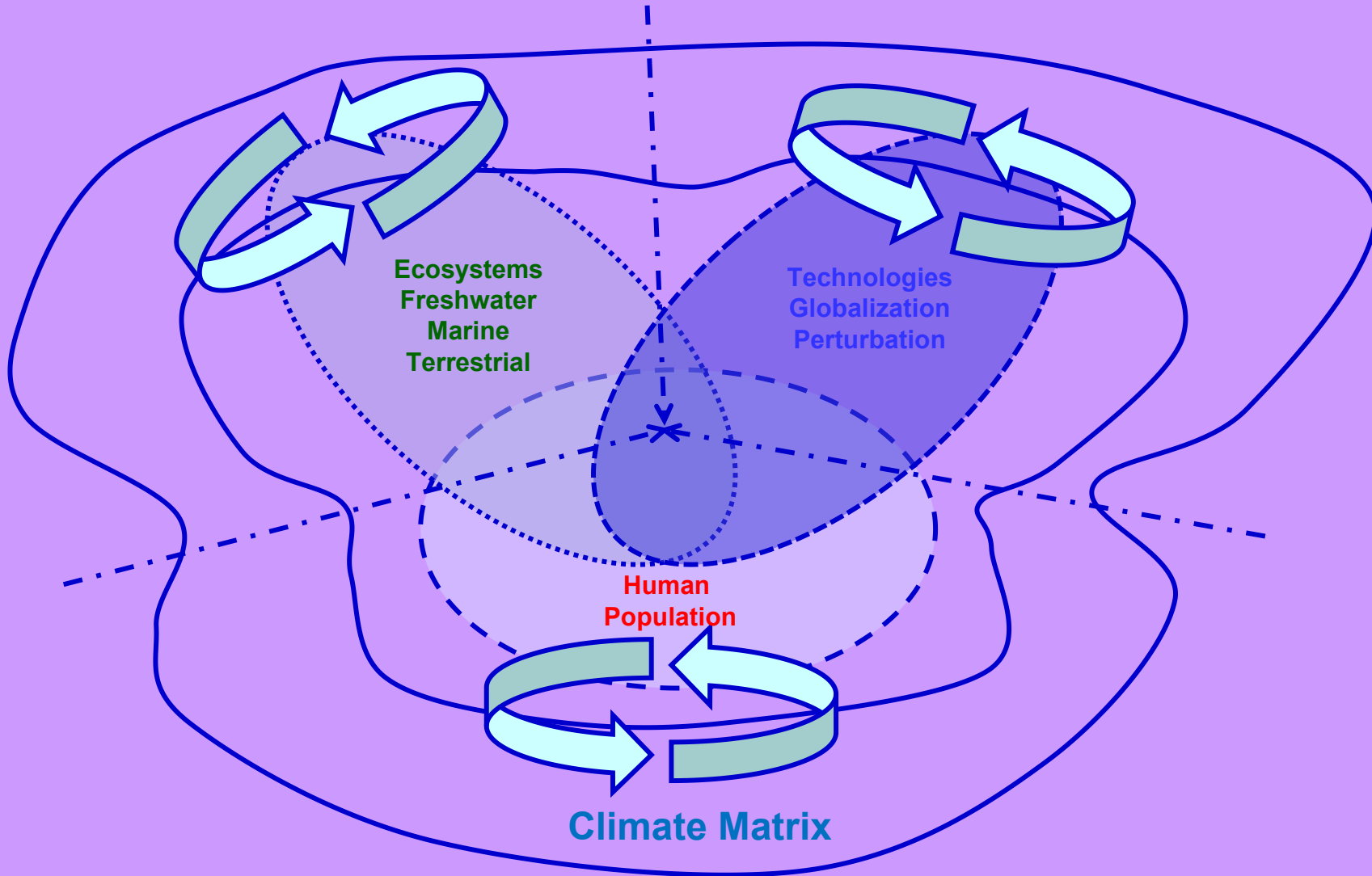
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Intersections for Pathogen Flow



**Arctic Coastal Plain
Chukotka –
August 1981**





An Integrated Perspective on Pathogens of the Arctic

Eric Hoberg, US National Parasite Collection

Susan Kutz, University of Calgary

Kurt Galbreath, Northern Michigan University

Joseph Cook, University of New Mexico

Parasitological Insights-

Parasites place complexity and history on the table.

Evolution is the science of understanding consequences, both to reveal the past and to inform future decisions.

Cumulative knowledge from a century of biodiversity exploration



Brooks Range, Alaska 1949

Photo: R.L. Rausch; Courtesy U Alaska Archives

Arctic Parasite Context-

- Viruses, Bacteria, Protozoa, Fungi, Metazoa
- 40-50% of global diversity/ 75% trophic links
- 7100 spp. metazoan parasites in vertebrates
 - Validate diversity through survey and inventory
 - Diversity of viral and bacterial pathogens?
- Considerable cryptic diversity?
- Absence of long term baselines
- Highly responsive to perturbation

Themes for a Northern Fauna

- Dynamic climate variation over time
- Crucible of Ecological Perturbation
- Episodic, cyclical or recurrent processes
 - Waves of faunal expansion / isolation
- Invasions on temporal scales linking evolutionary to ecological time
- Spatial scales from landscapes to regions
- Faunal mosaics in space and time



Natl. Geographic Magazine

Arctic Parasite Stories-

- Key ecological drivers, shaping ecosystems
- Disease agents, wildlife and humans
- Food safety, food security, sustainability
- Historical ecological/ biogeographic indicators
- Indicators of ecological stability and change
 - Conditions on distant flyways/ staging areas
 - Altered phenology, Mismatches, Trophic shifts
 - Invasions, Faunal mixing, Emergence
 - Interfaces and Ecotones



**Jökül Sarlon
Southern Iceland
2004**

Climate Change Consequences

Climate change is eliminating ecological barriers & constraints on development & distribution for pathogen transmission.

Creates New Conditions.

Maps for distributions of hosts, pathogens & diseases will be redrawn.

Emergence of diseases & unanticipated “cascades” can drive perturbations in terrestrial, marine & aquatic ecosystems.

Outcomes of Climate Warming

- Northern biotic expansion
- Ecosystems in collision/ faunal mixing
- Host switching by parasites at interface of newly emerging ecotones
- Altered developmental thresholds
 - Shift in permissive environments
 - Accelerated development/ amplification
 - Extinctions related to resilience

Why We Need Archives?

- “The Past is the Key to the Present”
- Ecosystems in collision
- Environments in Rapid Transition
 - Indicators of loss, introduction, stability
 - New ecological associations
- Permanent Record of Faunal Structure
- Baselines to Assess Stability & Change
- Historical Explanations Matter



Integrated Pathways Describe the Biosphere

Transboundary Pathways

Landscapes → Information Webs

Integrating Specimens - Observations

Ecosystems - Faunas – Species – Populations

Informatics Cross-Disciplinary Synergy

Archives for Biodiversity – Geography - Genetics - Genomics

Baselines, Surveillance, Temporal-Spatial Modeling

Using/Developing Information Linking TEK to Research Networks

Physical Processes ⚡ Biological Outcomes

Tracking/ Anticipating/ Mitigating

Change Over Space and Time



Matakuel Is., Sea of Okhotsk, August 1988